

Intestinal microbiota of farm monogastric animals bred with innovative nutritional solutions

Louise-Eva Vandenborght, Charline Richard, Noémie van Noten, Marie-Hélène de Grave, Joris Michiels, Pauline M Anton, Nicolas Barbezier

▶ To cite this version:

Louise-Eva Vandenborght, Charline Richard, Noémie van Noten, Marie-Hélène de Grave, Joris Michiels, et al.. Intestinal microbiota of farm monogastric animals bred with innovative nutritional solutions. ISME18: 18th International Symposium on Microbial Ecology, Aug 2022, Lausanne (CH), Switzerland. 2022. hal-04261329

HAL Id: hal-04261329

https://hal.science/hal-04261329

Submitted on 19 Nov 2023

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.











Farm monogastric animals bred with Innovative nutritional solutions



Louise-Eva VANDENBORGHT¹, Charline RICHARD², Noémie VAN NOTEN³, Marie-Hélène DE GRAVE⁴, Joris MICHIELS⁵, Pauline M ANTON², Nicolas BARBEZIER²

¹ GenoScreen, R&D, Lille, France; ² Transformation & Agroressources, ULR 7519, UniLaSalle, Université d'Artois, Beauvais, France; ³ Sanluc International, Gijzenzele, Belgium; ⁴ Algofit Solutions, Fleurbaix, France; ⁵ Department of Animal Sciences and Aquatic Ecology Laboratory for Animal Product, Ghent University, Belgium



Context

Weaning is a critical transition phase for health of farm monogastric animals and often requires antibiotic treatments. As an alternative, different nutritional solutions were evaluated for their effects on piglets digestive comfort and intestinal microbiota.

Materials & Methods

ANIMAL EXPERIMENT

Two consecutive rounds, comprising each 192 freshly weaned piglets received 6 different nutritional solutions (T2 to T7) or no solution (T1)

ZOOTECHNY

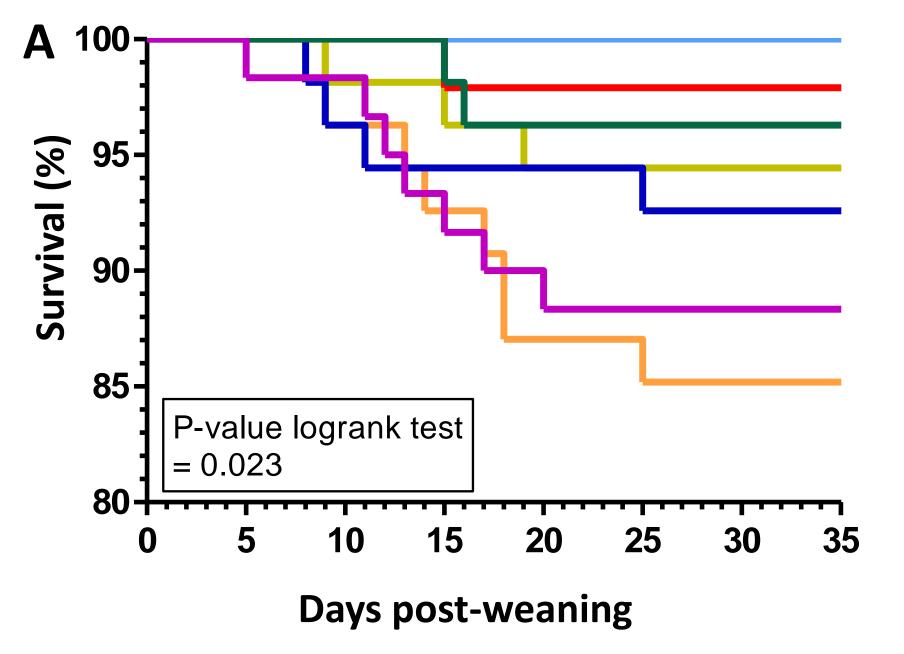
Body weight and mortality rate were recorded for all groups

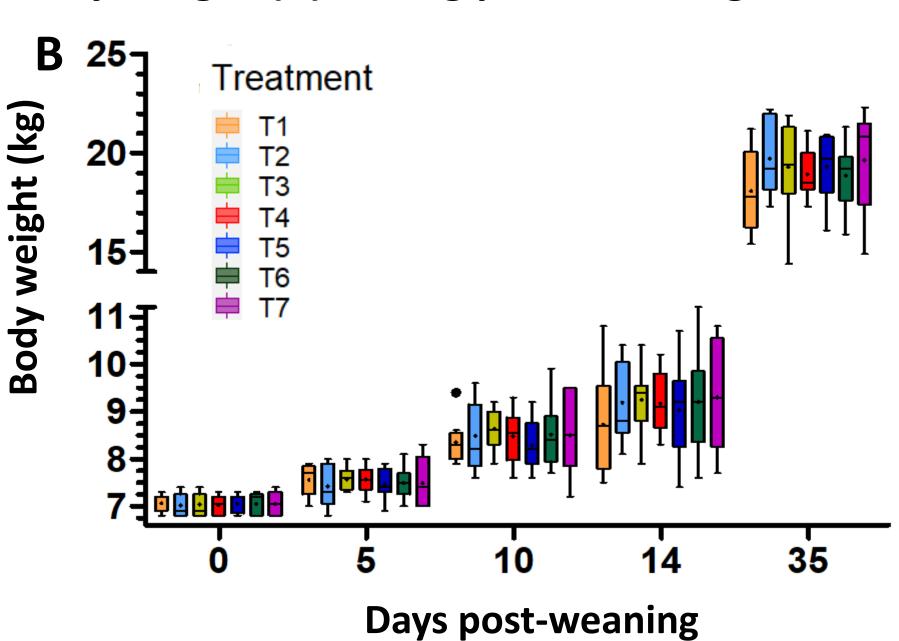
Intestinal Microbiota of

TARGETED AMPLICON SEQUENCING

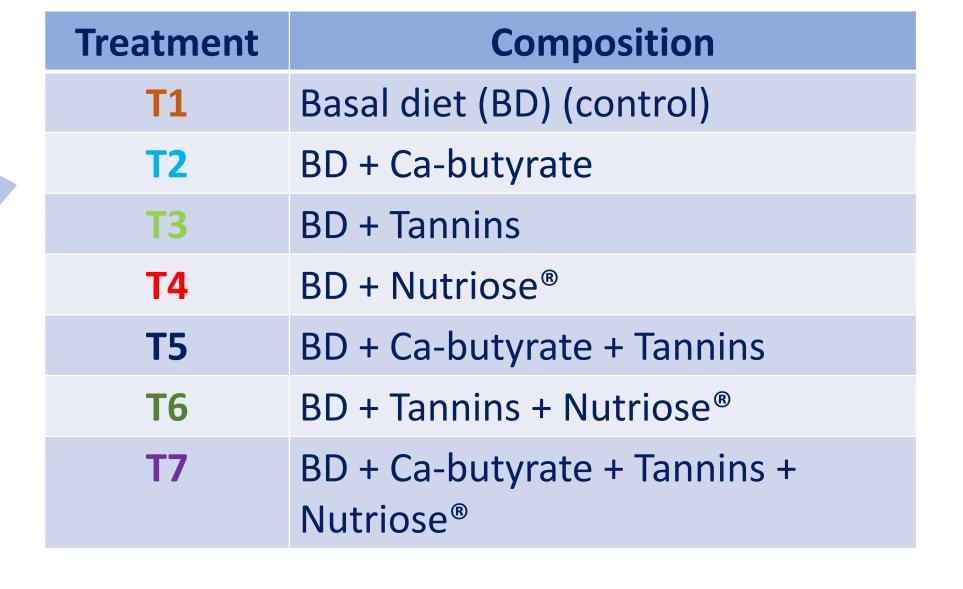
Fecal swabs were taken at arrival, day 14 and day 32. After DNA extraction, samples were processed through the *Metabiote® Solution* (16S rRNA sequencing on MiSeq Illumina) for characterization of bacterial communities

Zootechny results of survival rate (A) and body weight (B) during post-weaning



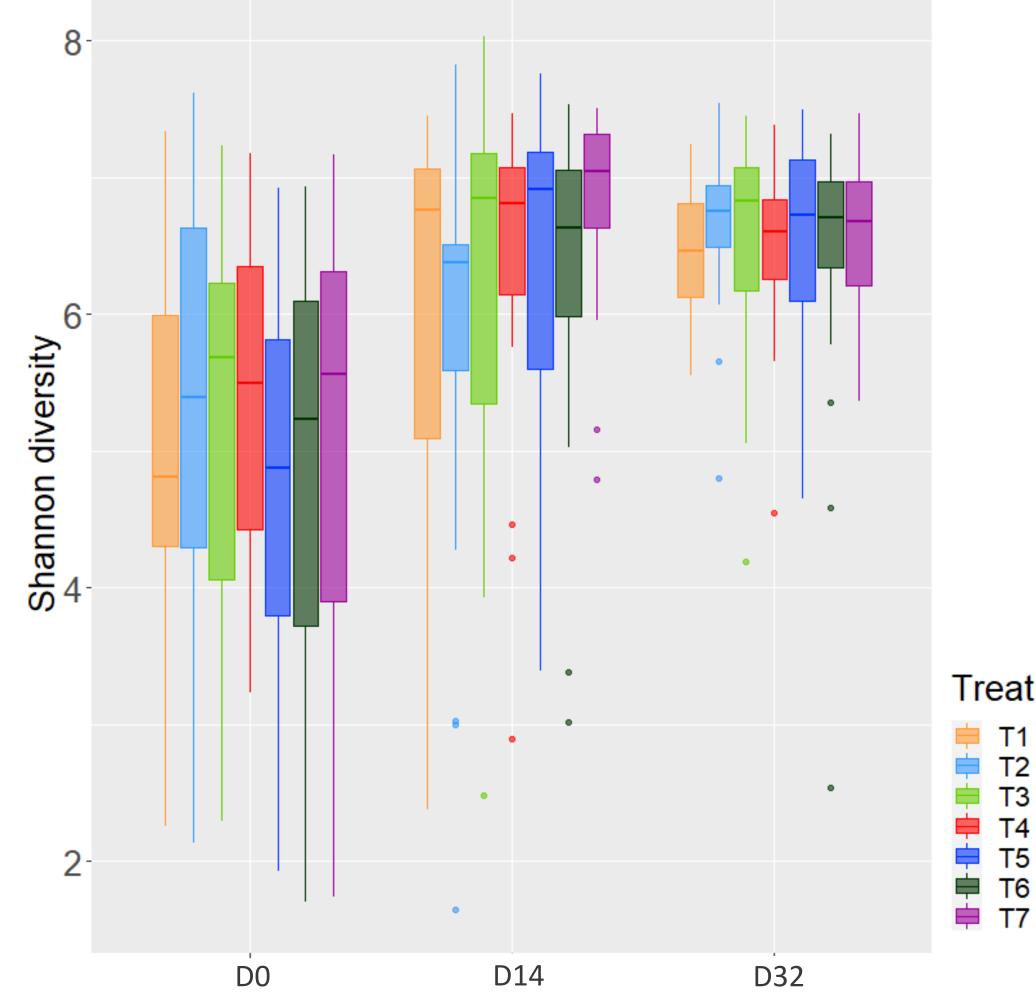


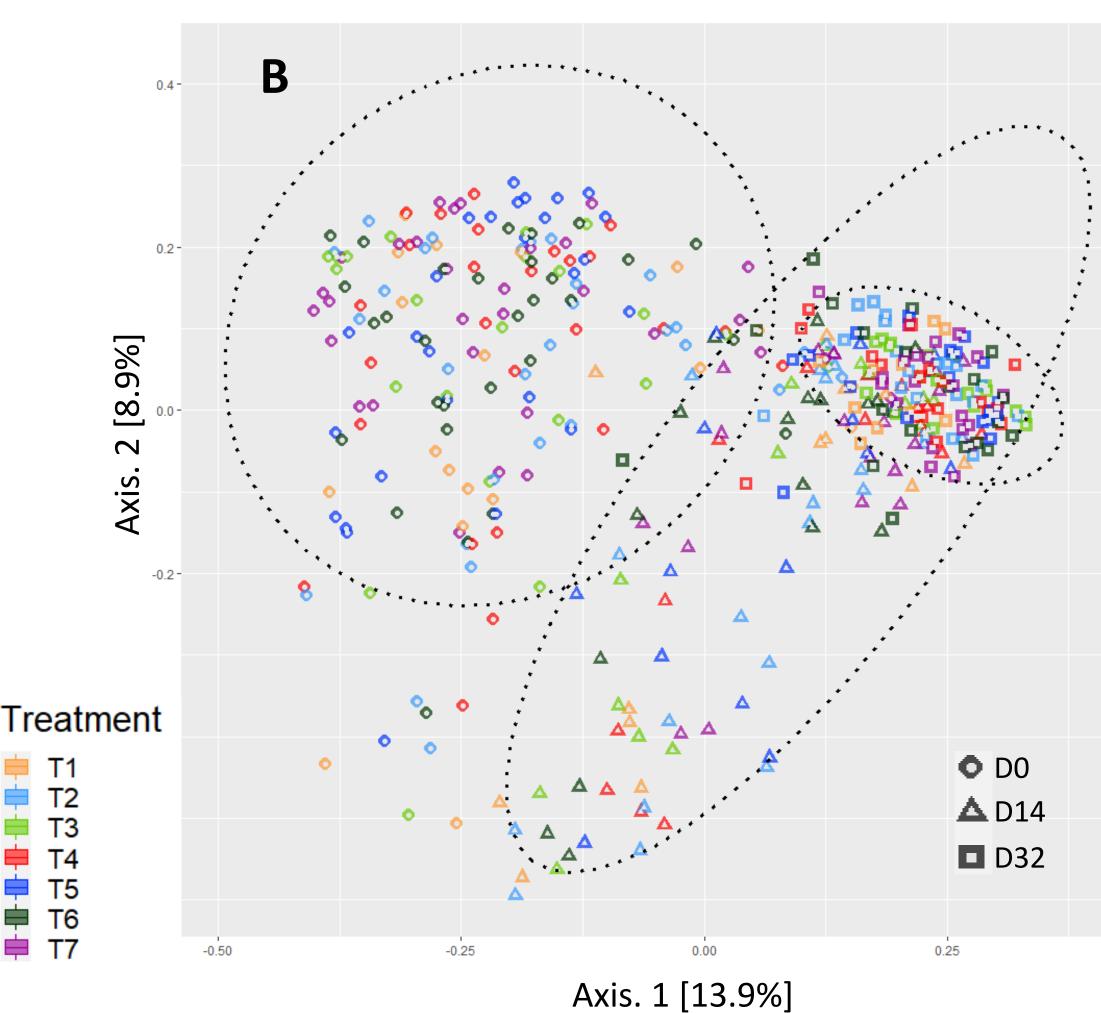
Alpha (A) and beta (Bray-Curtis) (B) diversity of intestinal microbiota for a subset of samples



Results

- The control group (T1)
 showed the highest mortality
 rate (~15%) compared to
 groups bred with nutritional
 solutions
- Only group bred with Cabutyrate (T2) presented no mortality
- Group bred with combination of Ca-butyrate, tannins and Nutriose® (T7) had the highest weight but also the highest mortality rates (~12%)





- The increased bacterial diversity over time illustrated colonization of piglets intestines during the weaning
- The bacterial composition of intestinal microbiota tended to stabilize over time
- No strong dictinction between treatment groups

CONTACT: louise-eva.vandenborght@genoscreen.fr

Conclusion

These priminary results confirmed that weaning is a crucial step for intestinal bacterial colonization. Further analyses will evaluate the benefits of the nutritional solutions tested.